

PRICE, THREEPENCE.

K Flooring Boards, Battens, and Weatherboards. — A splendid assortment on sale by weight, undersigned, Sawm in Sydney to meet the requirements of the trade. **M. CAFFEY**
Bathurst-street. 5

KENTLEDGE. — Ten Tons Iron
Kentledge, ex William, for Sale. Apply
on Flour Wharf, or to **HARVEY FISHER**
480, George-street. 5

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—His Excellency the Governor-General has appointed

Mr. Baker, Esq., to be a non-resident Member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, in fulfillment Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known, and the said Mr. Baker, Esq., resigned.

THE COURT OF REQUESTS, in a conference of the day, is honor the Commissioner being obliged to have town for Maitland for the Quarter Sessions, the eight defailed cases still remaining on the list, have been continued to the next sitting of the court.

PLEAS IN THE MARRIAGES.—For a considerable time past, a large of petty depredation has been practising.

which ought, ere now, to have attracted the attention of the authorities. The nuisance generally takes place on the Sunday, when the market is closed, and appears to result from migrant children making the market their place of resort on that day. As, however, municipal stalls have been made to suffice many of the others, there is some reason to attribute the malice. The stall of a nian named Cappa has particularly suffered. Last Monday morning it was discovered not only that the stall

and been stolen, but many more had been wantonly injured and destroyed. The dis-
/enceless state of the markets has long been a
subject of public animadversion, but now that
the evil becomes constant, the stall-holders
have a right to appeal to the civic authority,
considering how large a proportion they con-
tribute to the civic funds.

POLICE DISCOURTESY. A practice of sys-
tematic discourtesy on the part of a portion of
the police force has of late been observed.

those whose duties call their attention to such matters, and which deserves the reprehension of the superior officers of the force. The other day a gentleman of respectability was very grossly insulted by a constable for entering the Police Court by the private door, to confer on private business with a professional man. The public entrance was completely blocked up by a crowd of idlers, the conduct of whom would much more profitably have employed the surveillance of the officer. On this occasion, as

are sorry to say, there were private motives which might have instigated the offence, but on several occasions of late, both in and out of the Police Office, the conduct complained of has been observable.

MORETON RAY.—His Excellency the Governor General has appointed John Clement Wickham, Esq. R.N., to be Governor Resident at Moreton Bay.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The Act of Council 9 George IV., No. 14, passed to

guarding against the evil consequences which the unrestricted power of opening places of public exhibition and entertainment, means that if any person shall act, represent, or perform, or cause to be represented or performed, whether gratuitously or for hire, any intentional tragedy, comedy, opera, concert, play, farce, or other entertainment of the stage, or any other public entertainment whatever, to which admission shall or may be procured by payment of money, or by tickets, not having previously obtained a license from the board,

MELBOURNE CORPORATION.—The estimated income of this body for the current year is to be less a sum than £90,000, made up of the following items: £37,500, £12,000, and £40,500.

Legislative Council, £18,000; value of the "Savings" Bank, £20,000; Lighting rate, £2,000; to which is to be added, £12,000 receivable under the Private Lanes and Alleys Act. The "casual revenue"—that arising from the markets, licenses, &c., more than covers the entire expenditure of the Corporation in salaries and incidental or contingent expenses. The Private Lanes and Alleys Act was passed by the Victorian Legislature for the repair of yards and lanes in which, though not public, the

roughfairs, a number of tenements are erected, and occupied by as many tenants. In case the proprietor of these neglect or refuse to put and keep them in repair, or to remove nuisances therein, the residents may petition the Council, who, if they deem it a case requiring interference, order the work to be performed by their officers. The expense is charged to the petitioners, whose receipt for payment the landlord is bound to take in liquidation of scoring

MARRIAGE OF MINORS.—His Excellency the Governor General has appointed to the Police Magistrate of the City of Sydney to be a guardian of minors, and to give consent for their marriage. The Superintendent of Police has heretofore been the only officer in Sydney authorised to give the consent required to legalise the marriages of minors having no parents or guardians in Sydney, the multiplicity of whose business

COMMITTEE. James Halloran was yesterday committed for trial on two charges of larceny, for stealing sundry shirts from a laundress named Kenny, and the other for stealing a saddle and bridle the property of George Bird, of Prince-street, cab proprietor. He was engaged by Mr. Bird as a servant on Wednesday morning, was absent before night, and on Thursday the saddle and bridle were found missing. The saddle and bridle were valued at £100, and when apprehended

AN IDEA WORTHY OF LAMB.—The best motto that the Austral.ians could adopt at the present moment is "Rev. vobis a nos Moutons."

—*Punch*.

FALSITY OF MERCHANTS."WE DURING THE WEEK," Messrs. Bowden and Threshold said, at their manse, City Mart 474, George-street,

—Paint oil, 7s. per gallon; b. black paint, 14 lb. kegs, 4s., 25 lb. 7s. each; wh. to lead, 31s. 6d. per cwt.; split pens. 6s. to 7s. per bushel; bottled porter, 17s. (without tax); rum, 3s. 6d. per gallon; port wine, 4s.; pickles, 14s. 6d. (without labels); cheese, 12d. per lb.; tartaric acid, 5s. per lb.; carbonate soda, 4½d. per lb.; thumb blue, 1s. 6d. per lb.; oatmeal, 2½d. and 2½d. per lb.; cod fish, 6½d. to 6½d. per lb.; pickled trout, 7½d. to 7½d. per lb.; American flour, 50s. to 55s. per ton.

54s. 6d. per barrel.

RESULT OF SALE BY MR. MORT.—Messrs Gammie, of Dalling Down, were the purchasers of Stonehouse station, and 2000 sheep, at 6s. 9^d., realising £2700.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The arrival of the Borneo, on the 8th instant, with a well assorted cargo, puts us in possession of several interesting facts, her voyage being prolonged, extending over 100 days. It is said that the crew, recently leaving

November or December make an average payment; those leaving during January and February usually run very close. Although several vessels are due, arrivals of goods will probably fall short of the demand for nearly one month. In the mean time, we must be prepared to have increased orders to supply a legitimate demand, goods being nearly all clean swept. Goods are daily advancing in price, and thousands of tons are now required to fill the vacancies caused by our very deficient supply.

Sulfuric acid—Scarce; quoted at \$9.00 per lb.

Tartaric acid—Demand, and price, 60 to 65¢.

Valerianic acid—Sold at \$9.00 to \$10 for hop-heads, and 15¢ for bottled.

Almonds—In demand, market here; Valerianic, soft shell,

innato, Fulwood's—Source
 apples, dried—Limited stock, quoted at 7½d
 rrowood—Brick demand for East India: quoted at
 6d, per lb.
 Bacon—Much wanted. A small parcel fine would bring
 13d, to 14d.
 Bags—3-bushel, hemp, quoted at 16s. to 17s., and in New
 hands
 Gunbars—Market bare, quoted 5s. to 10s.
 Linn—Limited stocks, 4½d, per lb.
 Ready—Stocks run exceedingly low. At present rate
 of consumption there is not four weeks' supply.
 bonded and afloat; quotations are 17s. to 18s. per
 ton.

quantity, may 800 to 1600 articles would realize \$1.50 to 1.80, per lb., of fine first
 angles—Moulds, are firm at \$164. to 74. The advance
 is attributable to high rates ruling for tallow, and
 a brisk demand
 " Stoves, German, French, and English, are being
 largely consumed. Sales are readily effected at
 1150, and 160, for fine samples, and the trade are
 fast running out of stock; shipments are heavy
 for southern ports
 " Hides, quoted at 11d. to 1s. for assorted numbers
 " Hides make
 " Hides, at 1s. to 1s. 30c. per barrel, and limited

stock
beans—Brisk trade at 1s. and 1sd. per lb.
sugar—Bottled much wanted
cigars—Speculative demand, at 80s. to 82s.
tobacco—Sales at 10d. to 11d., and large consumption

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the Archbishop would not say whether he would agree to the appointment of a committee. Ultimately the Bishop of Oxford withdrew his amendment, in favour of the resolution proposed by the Bishop of Hereford, and the House of Bishops agreed nearly the same opinions as the Bishop of Oxford's, only in a less dogmatic manner, namely, praying that Convocation might at a distant date be revived, and disavowing any intention of proposing a doctrinal clause. This was agreed to; as was also an identical clause protesting against the Papal aggression.

The Lower Committee, consisting of the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Salisbury, Exeter, Winchester, Chichester, and St. David's, was afterwards appointed, on the motion of the Bishop of Oxford, to consider whether the House of Bishops should proceed with respect to a measure for the better enforcing of discipline among the clergy. The Committee was directed to confer with the Lower House.

The House of Bishops' business consisted in settling the House's routine, and in finally passing the address to the Throne.

The Lower House met at ten o'clock. The House of Bishops, by the appointment of a Committee of Grievances; the members of which were proposed by the Prolocutor, consisted of the Deans of St. Paul's, Northampton, and Wells, the Archdeacons of London, Exeter, and Salisbury, the Bishops of Chichester, Dr. Spry, Dr. Jelf, Dr. Mill, Worcester, Dr. McCall, Dr. Jeremy Bentham, G. B. Blomfield, Frederick Rogers, and the Hon. and Francis Macaulay, returned to the Committee, as the representation of "gravamina" and "formandis" presented in a paper by Dr. at the previous sitting. Some discussion as to the legality of the appointment of Dr. Jelf, Archdeacon of Exeter, and others, took place, but it was decided to sit unless it were legal. At length motion was agreed to. The Prolocutor carried the resolution to the Upper House; and on the following day the House of Bishops requested that the document be left with in order that he might consider it, and that they would send an answer.

A paper of "gravamina," presented by the House of Bishops, was read by Dr. Jelf, Archdeacon of Exeter, and others, and was referred to the Committee of Grievances. Some other matters were proposed; and the House was in the midst of a discussion on an important paper framed in address to the House of Bishops, when it might be given to protest against the aggression, in which all the branches of the Church within and without Great Britain were concerned. The House of Bishops was sent protracting the sitting until noon.

The Lower House met accordingly on Monday; and the address from the Upper House having been received, it was taken into consideration. Several additions were made to the address, and the House, by the vote of the Duke of Wellington. On that part of the address relating to the meeting of Convocation, which rather hinted than expressed a desire for the revival of its functions, the Archbishop of Canterbury, in a formal expression in terms a desire that His Majesty would take such steps as seemed his most expedient "for the speedy convocation of the Synod, constituted in such a manner as may best be adapted to the wants of the Church of England, and may fully represent her as the United Church of England, Ireland, and her Majesty's Colonial Empire." The Archbishop, in giving the address to the members of the Church may be compared with those of her ecclesiastical ministers. This was seconded by the Reverend Mr. Mount. It was at once met by friendly opposition, and the House of Bishops was pressed; and, in deference to the opinion, the amendment was withdrawn. The attempt was made nevertheless, to raise a discussion. Dr. McCall, with various interjections, and a few remarks, intended to repress debate, proceeded to unfold his objections to the revival of Convocation, deacon Sinclair and Archdeacon Garbett being the same side; the latter urged that "the House of Bishops, as the sole representative of the Church, and as the only ecclesiastical representative, The Hon. and Francis Macaulay wished to enter a direct protest against the paragraph of the address under discussion; he proposed an amendment, that the House of Bishops should assemble as an important part of the constitution of the Church, but affirming that, present constituted, and without any co-operation, the assumption of an active part would be at once a violation of the House's just suspicions. Having been seconded, the amendment was put, and lost by a large majority.

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cadastral survey. It is, as may be conceived upon a vast scale, and so minute in its nature that not a patch of garden, nor a waste ground, has been allowed to escape being surveyed or unmarked. Each commune is surveyed in its entirety, and the resulting cadastral map which lays down its own territories. No proprietary names are inscribed upon it, but each patch of ground is numbered, and the number corresponding to the designation of the owner is inscribed in the column in the companion register. It is curious to observe, in looking over the register in question, not only the sub-division of land into parcels, but the subdivision of parcels of property. Thus a dozen patches scattered here and there at random on a map, may be all numbered, say 9 and 10, and the proprietor, you may find that 9 is the proprietor of the whole of the land, all his infinitesimal properties put together not making up a greater extent of land than a few scattered parcels of landed property belonging to other owners, and which a most uneconomical waste of labour and money. No. 9, if he be his own master, must lose a good half of his time walking with his hoe on his shoulders, and his wife and children, to visit each of the patches, but the existing state of things prevents free traffic in land, and the insatiable greed which I have frequently described is a powerful enough peasant for the proprietor of any yard of soil, and his inability means for the locality may be. Along the number upon the map, the series and the number of the parcels, and the official position of the description and the cadastral number is also marked. As the cadastral is the beginning, so all these descriptions stand until a new register shall be published, and the proprietor may then, if he so wish, arable soil may be turned into meadows, or cleared and built over, and the designation and consequent rating changed, and a new survey and a new process of valuation be undertaken; but you recognise the changes in purpose, and value of the tax-paying lands. The only of the proprietors are allowed to change the property changing hand.

There are six grand classes of property recognised by the law, each class subdivided into a great number of sub-species—all of which may or may not be common to each commune or locality, and each of which may be subdivided, on the difference in quality.

The first grand class comprises, in any way, land fit for raising corn or vegetables, or trees, or vines, or other such other road and other uses, and is valued on the basis of profit or convenience; flower pleasure grounds, and the beds of ornamental pieces of water; artificial meadows, grassy tracts, fields, hemp fields, and general agricultural lands, such as vineyards, olives, also, building ground, dock yards, mines, marshes, any lands used for agriculture. Besides these it comprises garden grounds, and all other lands of pasture land of superior value to the quality of arable land acknowledged by the commune; and, in short, all species save those designated in the enumeration of the second class.

The second grand class is made up of lands, yielding hay harvests, whether natural; meadow lands, the produce of which is used for cattle; such portions of land may be used for other purposes, but the quality of pasture land acknowledged by the commune; and all other sorts of soil, as the local commissioners and assessors think to be of the general species of pasture land.

The third grand class is composed of lands devoted to the cultivation of fruit. It is all manner of vineyards, whether trained or not; masses of orchards, for pears, peaches, or such other fruit trees, as gardens enclosed with fruit walls; or all kinds of land planted with nut or fruit-bearing trees, including such woods as are used for the production of forest land, and includes a variety of other uses of the species in question, detailed with the technical propriety on the subject of the species, and the uses of the woods comprehend the classes of low woods, coppices, brushwood, plantations, firs, a producing timber fit for making for fuel.

The fifth grand class is a small or devoted to reservoirs, navigable canals, and such other uses of the species in question, detailed with the technical propriety on the subject of the species, and the uses of the woods comprehend the classes of low woods, coppices, brushwood, plantations, firs, a producing timber fit for making for fuel.

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The address of Convocation, as amended and adjusted, stood as follows :—

ADDRESS.

MADAM, We, your Majesty's faithful subjects, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the province of Canterbury, assembled in vocation, most humbly approach your Majesty with respectful assurances of loyal affection and devoted personal attachment.

And we desire to add, in these congratulations, that since the last occasion when enjoyed a similar privilege it has pleased Almighty God to bless both your Majesty and this country with an increase of the means of prosperity which demand the warmest thankfulness.

Your Majesty has been graciously pleased to your assembled Parliament that Majesty has received assurances of a disposition on the part of the country to strengthen those friendly relations with this country which have already been prolonged beyond all former example. And never, perhaps, was the country more generally prosperous than at the present time, or more ready to submit to the laws, or more loyally affected towards the Throne. It is our earnest prayer, Almighty God that he will continue to bless and prosper this nation, the blessing of peace and unity.

Here we earnestly desire to assure your Majesty of our deep sympathy with the sorrow which your Majesty has so graciously expressed in which the country has been mourning—for the loss which the empire sustains—in the death of that great warrior, statesman, to whom, above all, it has been our duty to look for the maintenance of our peace, under God's all-ruling Providence.

We joyfully enjoy this time of national peace and prosperity. We assure your Majesty that we prize, above the splendour of our greatest exploits, that high sense of duty which has enabled your Majesty to exercise all the faculties of the soul in his sovereign and his country, and his most glorious victories chiefly as they secured a lasting peace.

The subject, however, on which your Majesty has chosen to feel the deepest interest is the state of religion in the land. And here there is much to encourage and to cheer, and yet much to lament, and to which there is also much to lament, and to which we hope gradually to amend.

For the last thirty years, with the desire of providing means of spiritual instruction for a population increasing beyond all former experience, much has been done by the awakened liberality of individuals, and by the efforts of the Government, towards enabling the Church to fulfil the end of her divine mission. Much, however, still remains to be done; and we trust that to us it will be the constant and earnest prayer of the people, that your Majesty shall be enabled to relieve, wherever it exists, the spiritual wants of the population.

We feel a confident persuasion that these endeavours will be seconded by the pious and patriotic efforts of the clergy of the Church. In connexion with this subject, we cannot but observe that, although the population of England and Wales has been doubled in the last half century, the number of English clergymen has not increased more than as it was three centuries ago! a state of things to which we beg respectfully to invite your Majesty's consideration.

We trust, however, that if the Church be enabled to do all that she might and ought to do, she will have no need to be desirous of it, and that she will be able to do all that she has yet given no opportunity of activity and power. For churches were built during the whole of the last century that are now consecrated to other uses, and the means of providing adequate as are still the means of providing Christian education for the increasing number who require it, we thankfully acknowledge that great efforts have been made for its extension and improvement.

colonies should be placed on the same footing as Ireland, the Channel Islands and Guernsey, and that they only set the example, let Her Majesty's Government only show her determination to treat the colonies fairly, and foreign states as they should treat her colonies. The speaker then said that the Government had a uniform rate of postage, to which they were not prepared to make any further first opposed.

Mr. H. Cole, C.B., said the association of the colonies with almost a complete isolation from the rest of the world, took charge of this question in our own towns. He could not conceive a value as valuable as a thousand tons of letters sent to the colonies in an expense of £300,000, whereas the postage cost of a few letters. If the mercantile interest pledged to an expenditure of this kind, the possible benefit could they give to the colonies, £100,000, or £200,000, or £300,000, they had right to turn £300,000 to the best possible count, under certain circumstances, would be a loss on the one hand, and a great gain on the other. The question of uniformity of cost of transit was not taken into consideration. The cost of a letter to Edinburgh was 1-16 of a penny, and the cost of a letter to Australia would be 1-16 of a penny. The cost of the transit went to the antipodes, the cost of transit nothing to do with the question.

The Earl of Harrowby only rose to support a resolution that the conference should amend the law of the colonies. He said that society, in common with this, a kindred object; they each sprang out common cause—that of increasing the commerce between different countries. Many of the gentlemen of the House of Commons were members of commerce in various towns, could not be ignorant, as commercial men, of the immense advantage of cheap communication between the colonies and the whole world, and ought to have greater facilities for intercourse with their colonies and foreign nations.

Mr. Levi drew on the advantages of the colonies, and the increased commerce both in a social and commercial point of view. Lord Wrottesley, Sir R. I. Murchison, Mr. Brown, M.P., and other gentlemen addressed the meeting.

THE LAND-TAX IN FRANCE.
(From the Special Correspondent of the Morning Chronicle.)

Berck closing my eyes, I saw the agriculturist and the peasantry of the Pyrenean valley to the rich parts of the Champagne country; which they open, I wish here to introduce some account of the direct burdens paid by the landholder in France. The soil is valued and rated, and of the levied.

In France every yard of ground is rated and taxed, and the owner pays a direct or an indirect tax, or pays a direct contribution to the State. In every country there is a surveying a map, and a corresponding record showing at a glance the amount of landed property in the district, the number of acres of each estate, the rated value of the soil, the nature of its produce, and the name of its proprietor. The book in which all these particulars are set forth, as in a ledger, is called the *cadastre*, the French word for the whole system of records, written and preserved, is known in general terms as the *cadastre* of the district. The *cadastre* of the district of the Seine, which was undertaken by Napoleon, is the most perfect of the kind, and the basis of the Code Napoléon at an immense expense. As a work of engineering care and skill, it is in high repute, and I am told that the plans and specifications for a railway would be made on the same plan, the rate and the

The general principle of the French system is to impose a yearly rate upon every commune of one-twentieth of its annual value, and to divide this value among the proprietors. The manner of levying the tax is this. When the *cadastre* is being made, every commune gives in a statement of the annual value of the land. This statement is then divided into three parts, one of which is put as high or just as low as the proprietors please. The Government, with politeness, profess their readiness, for less, to take the word of the owners, and the other two are referred to the *cadastre* register. But here the computation of the central power terminates. The landowners to estimate the value of the land, it leaves to itself the rule, which they follow in the *cadastre*. For this purpose, a sort of jury of expert valuers of property proceed through every district, examine each patch of ground, and estimate its value, the question of value, and then fix the proportion to be payable upon every franc of supposed value. Thus, if I value my patch of land as worth a year, and the local jury agree with me, I pay one cent, or 100 francs of the value of the jury. I have either overvalued or undervalued the annual worth of my patch, then the proportion I pay—always up or down valuation, which remains fixed upon the value of the land, and is not altered. So, if I have valued a field worth 100 francs annually at only 20 francs, I pay 30 instead of 20; the rate of the tax being, in such cases, 150 francs of the value of the land, which I imposed, I found, however, that the proportion pretty uniformly, varying perhaps one or two per cent.—a proof either of the original valuation is made in general, or of the fact that the land is not valued too easily. Complaints, however, of the difficulty of this body are by no means uncommon. The tribunal is composed of farmers and engaged in agricultural or semi-agricultural occupations, and it is not to be expected that personal considerations are means uniformly absent from their view. Thus it is complained that absentees pay less than those who are here, and that we living upon the land have less regard to land and local acquaintanceships. There is a tendency, as I understand, to rate the proprietors in a higher proportion than the tenants, and to neglect the value of wood or forest land, much more than that of the family estates still preserved by the descendants of the old *seigneurs*.

I have before me the general table, issued by the *ministre* in divisions and its subdivisions, and the *cadastre* of the year of printing a complicated tabular statement, will perhaps be better that I go through and state the divisions and sub-divisions of the land as it is divided, with their respective annual value, and the proportion of the tax.

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